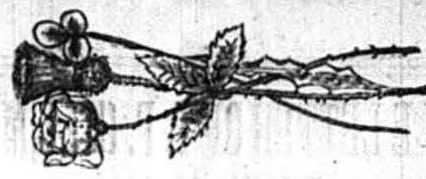




THE COLONIST.



Vol. II. Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum ST. JOHN'S, N. F., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1887. Single Copies—One Cent. No. 199

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Gladstonian Proposition.

Charles Stuart Parnell, M.P., is ill.

THE UNION & CONSERVATIVE CAMPAIGN.

Heavy Storms in England and Scotland.

HALIFAX, Sept. 8.

The Gladstonians propose a vote of censure on Monday next against the government for forbidding the league meetings.

Parnell is ill.

The Union and Conservative Clubs are arranging for the autumn campaign. Two hundred and twenty towns will be visited, and sixty-five members will take the stump.

Heavy storms prevail in England and Scotland, and much damage has been done to crops.

Special to the Colonist.

ARRIVAL OF A BANK FISHERY DESERTER.

BONAVISTA, this evening.

Another contingent of the now famous Open Hall Invincibles, under sentence of incarceration with hard labor for refusing to go in Ryan & Co's. banker, arrived here this morning, after walking ten miles parboiling in a scorching sun, heavily handcuffed, in custody of the redoubtable Constable Kennedy, bound for the lock-up.

CAPE RACE DESPATCH.

CAPE RACE, to-day.

Wind South-west, light; fine and clear; schr. May passed inward at 10 a.m., and the brigantine Isabella at 12.30 p.m.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—Canadian hay.... W H Mare, Son & Co
Asphalte roofing W & G Rendell
Provisions and groceries J J O'Reilly
Ground to lease Morris & Morris
Railway notice T Noble
Wanted—vest-makers J Adrain
Wanted—tailoresses J McGrath
Waterproof circulars M Monroe

AUCTION SALES.

Tomorrow (Friday), at 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

BROOKING & CO

About Ten Tons

CANADIAN HAY.

being deck-load schr. Volant from Montreal.
W. H. MARE, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Asphalte Roofing.
200 ROLLS

Asphalte Roofing Felt.
20 BARRELS ASPHALTE COATING.

The Asphalte Roofing Felt makes the most economical covering for flat or moderately steep roofs, and does not require skilled workmen to lay it.

W. & G. RENDELL.

sep8,2w,fp,th,s&t

Provisions & Groceries.

ON SALE BY

JOHN J. O'REILLY

[290 Water-street, 43 & 45 King's Road.]

SUP. EXTRA FLOUR.

Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Brand in 4-lb bags
Biscuits—in boxes, as follows: Soda,
Pilot, Butter, Coffee, Wine and Fruit.
Family Beef—in brls., Family Mess Pork
Lard in tins, White Sugar, Brown Sugar
Cube Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Coffee & Chocolate
Rice, Barley, Split Peas and Green Peas,
Tobacco, Cigars, Matches, &c.

Selling at lowest market prices. sep9

FOR SALE OR TO LET
(ON LONG LEASES)

All or Building Lots,

of those TWO FIELDS known as portions of
PAIK'S Estate, fronting on Topsail and Water-
ford Bridge Roads, and joining the General
Protestant Cemetery.

For further particulars apply to JOHN PAIK,
Topsail Road, or to

MORRIS & MORRIS,
Solicitors, Duckworth Street.

sep8,8fp,9,10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just Received

M. MONROE

15 dozen Ladies'

Waterproof Circulars

THE BEST VALUE IN TOWN.

Selling from 23s. each.

A price never
heard of for such goods.

Call early and get your choice.

sep8,fp,tf

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Landing, ex steamer Portia from New York,

200 tns Anthracite Coal

BEST LEHIGH.

FURNACE, CHESTNUT, &c.]

Sent home at current rates.

S. MARCH & SONS.

sep6,2fp

C. B. RANKIN

Estate Broker.

OFFICE: No. 5 McBRIDE'S HILL.

Particular attention given to the Sale and
Lease of Property. sep1,lm,1wfp

ON SALE.

150 brls. No. 2 Flour.

AT 20s. PER BARREL.

Warranted Sound & Good.

ALSO—

500 BARRELS

Superfine and Superior Extra

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

GEORGE E. BEARNS,

sep6,2w,fp

Water-street, near Job's.

JUST RECEIVED,

—AND FOR SALE—

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

500 Packages

Wrapping Paper.

T. & J. GRACE,

sep1 380 Water Street.

RAILWAY NOTICE!

After this date the Night and Morning
Trains will be discontinued.

T. NOBLE, General Agent.

St. John's, Sept. 8th, 1887—3fp

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED VEST MAKERS,

J. ADRAIN, 174 Water-St.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY,

3 Experienced Tailoresses,

who understand general work. Apply to J.
McGRATH, No. 6, Brazil's-square. sep9,2fp

TO LET.

[Possession given 1st November.]

A Dwelling House,

immediately opposite the Colonial Building, and
now in occupancy of T. JONES, Esq. Apply to

P. J. BRIEN,
H.L.E.S. Hall.

aug27,8fp,eod

New Advertisements.

GRAND MUSICAL OLIO!

—IN THE—

Athenæum Hall, this Thursday Evn'g.

BY MISS FISHER

Assisted by the following ladies and gentlemen

Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Charles Harvey, Misses Shea, Jardine, Murphy, Viguers, Foran, Jordan,
Emerson and Jackman; Messrs. Dr. Rendell, Dr. Randoim, Lieut. Bourdonnel (officers of *Clorinde*),
Rennie (violin solo), Lemessurier, Clapp, Fox, Flannery, Barton, Cornick. Conductor: Mr. C. Hutton.
CONCERT to commence at 8 p.m., sharp. Admission 20 CENTS; Reserved Seats 40 CTS;
to be had at the bookstores. **NO ENCORES.** sep17

Great Reduction in Prices!

—AT—

J. J. & L. FURLONG'S.

SIGN OF THE RAILWAY.

WE ARE CLEARING OUT OF ALL SUMMER

Stock Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Smallwares, &c

Will take any reasonable offer.

There are lots of ripe bargains; something to suit everybody, and the early buyer gets the pick.
Don't let this opportunity go by, but put on your bonnet and let us see your smiling faces at our
Store, where everything is at astonishingly low prices.

REAL MONEY-SAVING BARGAINS.

septs,3fp



NEWFOUNDLAND.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until
Noon on THURSDAY, the 15th day of
SEPTEMBER next for suitable

STEAMERS;

plying between a Port in the United Kingdom
and a Port in North America, North of Cape
Henry, to call at St. John's, Newfoundland, fort-
nightly, with and for Mails and Passengers. To
make Twenty Round Trips per annum between
April and the end of January in each year. The
Service to begin in April, 1888, and to continue
for Five Years.

Passage and Freight Rates, and accommodation
for Passengers, to be subject to the approval of
the Government.

Tenders to specify the rate for each Trip East
and West, at which the Service will be performed.

TENDERS will also be received for the per-
formance of a

Fortnightly Winter Mail Service,
(Say Seven Round Trips),

between St. John's and Halifax, commencing in
January, 1888. The Boat for this service must be
about 750 Tons measurement, fitted to contend
with field ice, speed to be not less than 12 knots.
Tenders to specify rate for each fortnightly trip.

Further information may be obtained on
application at this office.

M. FENELON,
Colonial Sec'y.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
St. John's, Nfld., 12th May. 21, w.1887.

Owners of Real Estate.

IF YOU HAVE A FARM SITUATED

within two or three miles of the town and
wish to sell or lease the same, or if you have
Dwelling Houses or Building Lots
situated in or near the following localities:—
New Gower street, east, Theatre Hill, Queen's
Road, Long's Hill, King's Road, Centre of
Duckworth street, Brazil's Square, Allan's Square,
British Square, George's street, Princes street or
any other street near the centre of the town, and
wish to sell or lease the same, you are invited to
call at my office where your property can be dis-
posed of at short notice and to your satisfaction.
Scarcely a day passes that I don't receive applica-
tions for Dwelling Houses and Building Lots in
these localities. Please call or write to

JAS. J. COLLINS.

Notary Public and Real Estate Broker.

Office: 9 Prince Street.] sep6,2m,fp,eod.

FOR SALE Without Reserve!

PARTIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE

country have just placed in my hands, for
sale, their property, consisting of 9 Dwelling
Houses and 8 Building Lots, centrally situ-
ated. If you are a professional man, and want to
purchase a Handsome Homestead or Building Lot
(fee-simple) for yourself and family, I can suit
you; if you are a person of small means and would
like to purchase—but can only afford to pay by
instalments—come right along, I will accommo-
date you, provided you come within 8 days from
this date. All particulars respecting this prop-
erty on application to

JAS. J. COLLINS,

Notary Public and Real Estate Broker,

Office: 9 Prince Street.] aug27,8fp,eod



NEWFOUNDLAND.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until
noon on THURSDAY, the 15th day of Sep-
tember next, for

Two Suitable Steamers,

Composite built, fitted to contend with ice for the
Postal Service, North, South and West of St.
John's, and to be employed on any other Public
Service that the Governor in Council may, from
time to time, direct.

The Boat for the Northern Service must be
about 750 tons, gross measurement, 180 feet long,
30 feet beam, draft of water not to exceed 13 feet
when loaded; to have accommodation for 60 Cabin
and 90 Steerage Passengers. The Service will be
Nineteen Fortnightly Trips North, in each year,
commencing about the 1st MAY, 1888, and on the
same date in subsequent years.

The Boat for the South and West Service must
be about 600 tons, gross measurement, 160 feet
long, 28 feet beam; draft same as above, to have ac-
commodation for 40 Cabin and 70 Steerage Passen-
gers. The service will be Twenty-six Fortnightly
Trips, South and West, in each year, commencing
about 1st MAY, 1888.

Both Steamers to Class A 1 at Lloyd's (England),
for Fifteen Years, and to have a speed of at least
12 knots.

The Contract to be for a Term of 12 years to be
computed from the term of commencement of the
service.

Tenders to specify the rate per round trip at
which each service will be performed.

TENDERS will also be received for a Boat similar
in size, accommodation and speed to the Boat
required for the Northern Coastal Service, to run
between St. John's and Halifax fortnightly, dur-
ing the Winter Months, (say 7 round trips), com-
mencing in January 1888.

The Contract for this Service may be combined
with that for the Northern Coastal Service and be
performed by same Boat.

Tenders to specify the rate per round trip at
which the Service will be performed.

Further particulars may be had on application
to this Office.

M. FENELON,
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
12th May, 1887. 21w

STEAM TO CONCEPTION BAY.

The s.s. Hercules will leave the wharf of
M. TOBIN, every FRIDAY, at 10 a.m., for

Carboneau and Har. Grace,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Would call at Bay Roberts and Briggs should
sufficient Freight offer. For freight and passage
apply to Captain on board, or to

sep6,8fp

M. TOBIN.

TO LET.

The Dwelling House & Shop,
ON WATER STREET,

(opposite the premises SIR A. SHEA.)

Immediate possession given. Apply to

JOHN MAHER,

Cochrane Street.

aug1,6w,fp

ON TRUE EDUCATION.

(Continued.)

These remarks have the tone of a sermon; and
some persons may cry out accordingly that they
ought to have been kept for the church on Sun-
day morning, and—here the voice of the objectors
drops to a whisper—they are not true out of
church on week days. These persons would
fain have the Christian Church a state prisoner,
dwelling in honoured captivity in the stately
buildings to which she gave her name, with
priests for gaolers, who should be strictly charged
never to let any Christian principle walk abroad,
whether into the family circle, or into the
councils of the nation. But because she, who is
the spouse of Christ and the depositary of His
wisdom, issues forth and cries in the streets for
little ones [to come to her, these same toler-
ant persons lose their patience, and indig-
nantly ask, What has the Church to do with
education? They had better go to the root of
the matter, and enquire boldly, What had the
Redeemed to do with the souls of men? Christ
died for all, therefore does the Church claim em-
pire over all. She will not hear of a partition
treaty in the matter of the salvation of souls.
Thus the powers of the world, who would gladly
have her for one of themselves, are driven to
a truceless war against her claim to supremacy.
“The issue between them is not about boundaries,
but about an entire possession; for the whole
conduct of life is involved in the definition of
the highest good; they who differ as to that, differ
as to the whole arrangement of their lives.”
(Cicero, *Academica*.) If Cicero could say this of
two rival schools of philosophy, both of them ap-
pealing to mere natural reason, how wide must
be the gulf of separation between the Church,
which summons mankind to a supernatural des-
tiny, and the world, all whose thoughts are of
earth, earthy! It is for this that the news-
papers get so rabid when they come to treat of
the Pope and of Catholic affairs. Then they
show a venom which no other occasion evokes;
for there it is a question, not of means, but of
ends. The end of man is one thing in the eyes
of the Mr. Editor. The two authorities
differ in their views of the world—to borrow a
comparison from Plato—as a physician and a
pastrycook differ in their views of diet, the
former considering what will impart strength and
preserve life, the latter what will be tasty and go
down with the public. And so long as “infants
of a hundred years” have their choice, they will
rush after the racy articles from the pastrycook's,
and abhor encyclical prescriptions. The time
may come when their dainties will disagree with
them and they will turn for health to the old
Physician on the Vatican.

Secularists are resolved to wrest Christian edu-
cation out of Christian hands; Christians are
equally determined to hold their own, and
more of it. Indifferents are parting to one
or other of these extremes. Now if a man would
not be led by idle clamor, but would choose his
side according to reason, he must examine the
issue at stake. And he will find it to be no less
than the truth or falsehood of Christianity, an
issue which lies all in this question, Is Jesus
Christ God, or is He not? This is not a point
merely for theologians to wrangle upon; it is of
vital interest to every man, woman, and child.
Let a person make up his mind to it, yes or no,
and vote for education to be Christian or secular
accordingly. That is what a consistent thinker
should do. But we must not look for consist-
ency everywhere. The deist, the Socinian, and
the Jew will object to secularism on other than
Christian grounds; and yet one does not see
how the argument for there being any personal
God, or any Redeemer transcends that for the Son
of Mary being both one and the other. In point
of fact, there is a considerable rush of Socinians
and deists to the secular side; and more will
have to go there, or alter their belief. And on
the [Christian side, there will have to be greater
unanimity and agreement as to what the Church
of Christ is, a discussion of which a Catholic
may very confidently abide the result. That
Christianity is on its trial, that a strife which
may end in bloodshed is daily waxing hotter be-
tween the [votaries and the deniers of the
God-Man, and that faith in Christ the Sa-
viour must finally stand or fall. In that
matter Comte's judgment has been approved.
The shock, when it comes, may be tremendous.
Some unborn Milton may sing of the result,
which, as the parties are fundamentally the
same, will not differ from the result of the com-
bat described in the *Paradise Lost*.
(to be continued.)

The following passengers came by the last
Curlew:—Mrs. Steer, Mrs. Sheehan, Misses
Sheehan, Pike and Allen, Messrs. Match, Forsey,
Morris, Stabb, Long, White, Sheehan, Master
Pilot, Rev. Mr. Botwood, and 14 in steerage.

CABLE LETTER OF T. P. GILL, M.P.

Proclamation of the League.

A TALK WITH MR. HARTINGTON.

A Nationalist Deputation to Visit Ireland.

The following is the London cable letter of Mr. Gill, M.P., to the New York Tribune of the 29th ult:—

I hear, tonight, on good authority, that the government have resolved to prohibit the national league throughout all Ireland simultaneously. Prohibition is the next step after proclamation, and this will mean, if it means anything, a vigorous attempt to suppress all meetings of the league and its branches wherever held. The following interview which I had with Timothy Hartington, M.P., secretary of the national league, before his departure for Dublin will therefore have especial significance.

"You do not," I said, "appear to view the action of the government with much misgiving?"

"No," answered Mr. Hartington. "I have very little fear that the present government can do us much injury. No doubt they will give some trouble to our branches, but they are not likely to escape getting ten times more trouble themselves. The national league simply means the whole body of the nationalists in Ireland at the present time. There never was an organization which represented the universal feeling of the country to such a degree, and it is conceded by the English themselves that they know no political organization in Europe that has a better right to speak the sentiment of the country it represented."

"Is the position of the national league stronger than that of the land league at the time of its suppression?"

"Yes, very much stronger. In the first place we have some three or four times the number of branches which the land league had when it was proclaimed; and we have another advantage which adds very materially to the strength of our position—we have a very much larger proportion of the clergy of the country identified with our branches and holding influential positions in them. This will render it much more difficult for the government to suppress the organization."

"How do you think the government will proceed?"

"It is very difficult to say, and it would seem as if they themselves had not made up their minds as to the course they will pursue. They may proceed by a general order, prohibiting the league, or they may proceed by stages, taking first one country, or a certain number of branches, and then extending their operations. Should they try the first course of attacking all the branches of the league together, I have no doubt that they are doomed to immediate failure. It will take ten times the number of police and soldiers at their command to make an attack of that kind effective. On the other hand, should they adopt the course of beginning by partial prohibition, we will give them so much trouble in the first districts they attack, that they are not likely to be in much heart to extend the area of their campaign."

"Do you think the branches of the league will meet despite the proclamation?"

"No doubt they will, and so we shall advise them."

"Will this policy entail a large number of imprisonments?"

"So I should think if the government are at all going to act up to their declarations; but every trial, every arrest and every release from jail, will be made the occasion of immense popular demonstrations. The government have tried to get rid of the odium attaching to evictions, at least for a time, by the fourth clause of their new land act, which makes a notice of eviction stand in place of the actual taking of possession. The publicity which we managed to procure for Irish evictions latterly was carrying English constituencies in our favor, and winning immense sympathy for our cause among the masses of people in England. But the government are very much mistaken if they think the demonstrations at every prosecution and arrest of a member of the national league, will not be equally eloquent and effective."

"Will the police find it easy to obtain evidence?"

"By no means. I do not think an executive government even in Ireland ever entered upon a struggle of that kind with greater difficulties. They will get no member of our organization to assist or give the slightest countenance to their proceedings or prosecutions, and as we cannot give the slightest shadow of countenance to the infamous code under which they proceed, our men will not obey their summonses to attend either as witnesses or defendants. In all such cases we will put them to the necessity of first arresting the men they want to try as well as those from whom they want to extort information."

"You will continue the meetings of the central branch in O'Connell street as usual?"

"Certainly. We shall continue them openly until the time of prohibition and, so long as a

member of our organization is left, we shall continue them after prohibition."

The first important prosecutions under the coercion act will be those of William O'Brien, M. P., and Mr. Condon, M. P., for speeches recently delivered by them at Mitchelstown. This will be a test prosecution. Its result will go far to indicate the character the crisis will assume during the winter. It is to come off on Sept. 9.

A deputation of the Irish party will shortly visit America. As at present arranged it will consist of Arthur O'Connor, member for Donegal, and Sir Thomas Henry Grattan-Desmoulin, Bart., member for south Dublin. Mr. O'Connor is one of the ablest and most distinguished members of our party, as well as one of the most advanced. He is who would probably be chosen by unanimous consent to be speaker of an Irish parliament if we were selecting one tomorrow. Sir Thomas Desmoulin is a great-grandson of Henry Grattan and possesses a liberal endowment of his illustrious ancestor's eloquence. He is a landlord, but a good one, and belongs to one of the oldest and best Celtic-Norman families of the county of Wexford. One of his ancestors, Dr. Esmonde, was hanged as a rebel on Carlisle Bridge, Dublin, '98. He is descended, moreover, from the famous Irish princess Grainne Faile, daughter of Laherty, king of Connaught, who gave the English so much trouble in Elizabeth's day.

UNDER WHICH NAME.

Buffalo Bill seems to be uppermost in the London mind lately, but there is great ingenuity in this way of making him useful as an illustration:

A singular application was made to the magistrates at the Lambeth police court recently. A man sought advice under the following circumstances: According to his own account he had had the banns of marriage put up at a church in the district in which he lived. Before the third time of asking, the clergyman inquired whether the applicant had been baptized, and, upon being informed that he had not, declined to perform the ceremony. The applicant wished to know if the clergyman was justified in thus acting. The magistrate recommended an appeal to the bishop of the diocese, observing that he knew of no law that allowed a clergyman to refuse marriage upon the ground stated. Perhaps the clergyman referred to labors under an impression at one time prevalent, that the publication of banns can only legally be made in the real baptismal names of both or either of the parties concerned. It has, however, been decided by eminent judicial authority that even where the baptismal names have been discovered, having been previously concealed or unknown, it is better, if not necessary, that publication should be made in the names by which the parties are known in the district, by which, indeed, they may be said to be known to the world. In a case bearing upon this point Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, in giving judgment, remarked: "The object of the act is to secure notoriety, to apprise all persons of the intention of the parties to contract marriage, and how can that be better attained than by publication in the names by which parties are known? I think that the act only meant publication by known and acknowledged names." Colonel Cody, for instance, should be "asked" in church as "Buffalo Bill."

KISSING THE BRIDE.

This brings me to a very interesting part of the ancient marriage ceremony, which makes one long to have been a parson in the days gone by. I refer to the kiss once given by the clergyman after tying the nuptial knot. This kiss in the Church is enjoined by both the York Missal and the Sarum Manual. It is expressly mentioned in the following line from the old play of "The Insatiable Countess," by Marston: "The kiss thou gav'st me in the church here take." That this custom was not always pleasing to Mrs. Minister is illustrated in the following anecdote:

"I notice," said a clergyman's wife to her husband, "that it is no longer fashionable for the minister to kiss the bride at the wedding ceremony."

"Yes," sadly responded the good man, "many of the pleasant features connected with the wedding ceremony have been discarded, and"

"What's that?" demanded the wife ominously.

"I mean—I mean," he stammered, "that the senseless custom of kissing the bride should have been abolished long ago."

"Oh!" replied the mollified wife, resuming her paper.

Miss Shelley, the young girl who, a couple of years ago, saved a passenger train from destruction at a wrecked railroad bridge near Heney Creek, Ia., is now visiting the East for the first time. Miss Shelley wears a massive gold medal, the gift of the Iowa State Legislature, and enjoys, despite the interstate commerce commission, a life pass upon any railroad in the land.

Gordon House.

No. 37, WATER STREET,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

MRS. WILLIAM GAZE

(Of London, England), Proprietor.

This House, formerly in the occupancy of the late J. C. TOUSSAINT, Esq., has been recently thoroughly repaired and refitted, and now contains all the modern appliances and comforts of a first-class English home, providing excellent accommodation for—

PERMANENT & TRANSIENT BOARDERS
Terms Moderate.

St. Michael's Bazaar.

THE BAZAAR IN AID OF SAINT Michael's Orphanage, will be held in November next, the exact date of which has not yet been determined. Ladies who have kindly consented to be table-holders, and their assistants, will accept this intimation and make the necessary preparation.

COAL! COAL!

NOW LANDING EX ROSEMARY
—at the Wharf of—

JOHN STEER

A CARGO OF PRIME

Round Sydney Coal.

Sent home cheap to dispatch vessel.
sp3,31,t,th.s.

129, Water Street. 129.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING A
COSTUME CLOTH, 6d per yard
Fancy Dress Goods, from 6d per yard
Plain Dress Goods, from 6d per yard
Pound Cottons, from 7d per lb
Pound Velveteens in all colors; Flounce Lace.
Black-beaded Lace; Cotton Hose from 6d per pair
Job lot Sateens, from 6d per yard
Job lot Shoes, from 7s 6d pair
Men's Tweed Suits, from 22s 6d
Men's Pants from 4s 6d
Men's Paper Collars, 4s per one hundred
Men's White Shirts, from 3s 6d each

aug25. **R. HARVEY.**

The September Part

OF THE YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL
Routledge's World Library, (various Nos.)
Cassell's National Library (various Nos.)
Boys Of England, Vol 42.
Morley's Universal Library, Vol. 52.
Alan Quartermain, by H. R. Haggard.
Sports that Kill, by T. DeWitt Talmage.
Crums Swept Up, by T. DeWitt Talmage.
Sermons, Vol. I. to VII., by T. DeWitt Talmage.
Great Joy, by D. L. Moody.
Liberalism in Religion, by W. Page Roberts.
Life of Queen Victoria, by Miss Young.
Also, latest English newspapers.

aug24 **J. F. Chisholm.**

Cheese. Cheese.

JUST RECEIVED,
ex ss Bonavista from Montreal.

CANADIAN CHEESE.

A very choice article.
Wholesale and retail.

Canad'n Oatmeal-cheap

J. J. O'REILLY,

aug1,tf 200 Water-St., 43 & 45 King's Road.

M. & J. TOBIN.

Have just received their Fall Stock of
Groceries, Provisions and
HARDWARE.

which they offer at lowest cash prices. We enumerate the following, viz:

Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Bread, Flour, Pork, Lard,
Jowls, Corn Beef, Sauces, Pickles, Spices, &c.

—ALSO—

WROUGHT, GALVANIZED & CUT NAILS.

Hatchets (I. H. Sorby's), Axes (Underhill),
Spear & Jackson, Atkins's and other Saws,
Hammers, Chisels, Gouges, Locks, Screws,
Nuts and Bolts; and, a small consignment of
"Dales," invaluable for Hoof Ointment.

170 and 171 Duckworth-street (Beach.)

aug27 **M. & J. TOBIN.**

Summer Songs, Autumn Melodies, Winter

Anthems and Spring Carols,

by the thousand and hundred thousand, are found on the shelves of our great music stores. If not "bursting into song," they are at least fully weighted with the best and most popular music of the day.

It is in vain to give any idea of the wealth of our Sheet Music catalogue by any series of advertisements. Persons wishing to select will please send for lists or catalogues, or call at "Ditson" stores (Boston, New York or Philadelphia), or examine music with Ditson & Co.'s imprint in any respectable music store.

New music and books are faithfully and accurately described in Ditson & Co.'s Musical Record, a monthly costing but \$1.00 per year, which dollar is amply repaid to every music purchaser in the information conveyed the good Vocal and Instrumental music and well made reading columns of this monthly magazine.

We mention, as prominent music books to be used the ensuing season: *Jehovah's Praise*, \$1.00, a fine Church music-book by Emerson; *New Spiritual Songs*, 35 cts, by Tenney & Hoffman, and the *Children's Diadem*, 80 cts., a new and very bright Sunday-school song-book.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON.

aug18

New Advertisements.

LINOLEUM! - LINOLEUM!

We are opening today some very pretty patterns of

DURABLE FLOOR COVERING.

These are the latest English designs, and come from the celebrated manufactory at Staines.

Newfoundland Furniture & Moulding Co.,

G. H. & C. E. ARCHIBALD.

A. P. Jordan,

Has Just Received per s.s. Nova Scotian from Liverpool, a New Stock of

THIS SEASON'S TEAS.

AND FROM OTHER IMPORTATIONS:

A Large and well Assorted Stock of Provisions and Groceries.—Also

FANCY BISCUITS, viz—Soda, Boston, Pilot, Sugar, Lemon, Fruit, Ginger-Snaps
Brighton, Windsor, &c, and 30 Firkins Dairy Butter (new). A very fine assortment of Cigars,
(Selling at unusually low rates). Soaps in every variety.

A FEW BOXES OF ELECTRIC SOAP. MACARONI (in 2lb. tins, &c.)

50 very fine iron bedsteads (new styles). Ships' stores supplied at the shortest notice.

A. P. J. Has made Extensive improvements in his Stores, and is prepared, made to wholesale purchasers. An early call is solicited, and every satisfaction guaranteed.

aug31. **A. P. JORDAN, 178 & 180 Water-st.**

Grand - Drawing - of - Prizes

(FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CONVENT, HARBOR BRITON.)

Will take place on the 26th December, 1887.

Prize 1—A 20-Dollar Note—gift of a friend.	Prize 6—A Silver Cruet Stand.
Prize 2—A China Tea Set.	Prize 7—A Beautiful Clock.
Prize 3—A Silver Fish Knife, Fork and Case—gift of a friend.	Prize 8—A Set of Lace Curtains.
Prize 4—A Handsome Coal Vase.	Prize 9—An Electroplated Teapot.
Prize 5—A Silver Butter Cooler—gift of a friend.	Prize 10—An Oil Painting—"Ecce Homo"
	Prize 11—A Silver Butter Cooler.
	Prize 12—An Elegantly-Bound Album.

Also, a number of other valuable and useful prizes.

Tickets: - - - - One Shilling each.

*A complimentary ticket will be presented to purchasers or sellers of twenty tickets.

Winning numbers will be published in the DAILY COLONIST.

unc27,fp,tf

Standard Marble Works.

287, New Gower Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.



I invite the public to inspect my large and very excellent stock

—OF—

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, MANTELPieces, &c

At rates sufficiently reasonable to defy competition. I guarantee solid stock and the best of workmanship. Outport orders solicited. Designs cheerfully furnished by letter or otherwise.

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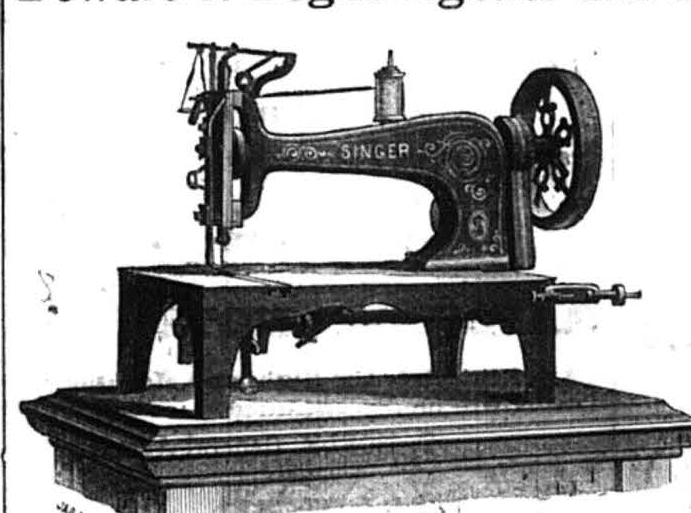
JAMES MCINTYRE.

Prices! - Jubilee - Prices!

Genuine Singer Sewing Machine!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Imitations.



TO SUIT THE Bad Times, we have reduced the price of all our sewing machines. We call the attention of Tailors and Shoemakers to our Singer No. 2, that we can now sell at a very low figure; in fact, the prices of all our Genuine Singers, now, will surprise you. We warrant every machine for over five years.

The Genuine Singer is doing the work of Newfoundland. No one can do without a Singer.

1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.
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4th. Will close a seam tighter with thread linen than any other machine will with silk.

Old machines taken in exchange. Machines on easy monthly payments.

M. F. SMYTH, Agent for Newfoundland.

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The Nfld. Consolidated Foundry Co., Limited.

Beg to acquaint the public that they have now on hand, a variety of

Patterns for Grave and Garden Railings and for Crestings of Houses, &c.

AND WOULD INVITE INSPECTION OF SAME.

All Orders left with us for either of the above will have our immediate attention.

JAMES ANGEL, Manager.

June6

Select Story.

Wedded and Doomed!

By author of "Set in Diamonds."

CHAPTER XV.—(Continued.)

Even Mrs. Fielden hopes the old lord will live until she sees him. The girls think that it is from kindness, but she knows, she longs for once to speak her mind to him, to tell him what she thinks of the four brothers who left her and her mother all those years in that lonely keep at Ulsdale. She will like to stand face to face with him, and tell him how her mother was nine years dying the slow death of a broken heart; she will like to see his face when she accuses him of coldness, pride, and cruelty. She is a noble woman at heart, but there is an uncontrollable gleam of triumph in her mind, that she, the girl whom he despised and avoided, was now the sole heiress of his grandeur and his name. She said to herself that she would make him repent, even more bitterly than ever by showing him what she could have done as a girl, if he had but put her in her proper position then. There was a sense of justice carried out, of wrong avenged, which made Mrs. Fielden look with more favor than she had yet done, on going home.

If it had been left entirely to her, she would have declined going; she would not have allowed one answer to be sent to any advertisement; she would have allowed the old lord to live and die in suspense, as her own mother had lived and died, in misery—but for her triumph and her daughters.

That which her life had lacked should go to them—that which she had been deprived of should be theirs; so that Mrs. Fielden was more cheerful. Nigel had been to Santa Carlos again, and there heard of a steamer, the "Reine Marguerite," which would set sail for London on the week following. He went over the steamer and was delighted with it, resolving that if they returned to England it should be by this steamer and no other. True that a week was small notice, but it was better, he said, to have the wrench over; go when they would it would be a terrible wrench for him; he loved his home so dearly.

Nigel Fielden had made up his mind on several points; he had resolved that Acacia Farm should not be touched; his wife had suggested selling the furniture and selling the farm, but he could not bear the idea of it. He decided on closing the house, leaving it in the care of one person until he reached England, and then he would send out a proper manager who would set the place in proper order, make money by it as he had done, yet always have it ready for them to return if they wished to do so.

The man who had been serving him for some years would be able to undertake it, and all further trouble would be avoided. Amos Grey and his wife had been faithful servants for many years; his house, land, and property of all kinds would be safe enough in their hands.

Nigel hurried home to tell his wife what arrangements he had made, and to see if it would be possible for them to prepare for sailing in week's time. "In one week!" repeated Mrs. Fielden.

Her face grew pale and her eyes dimmed with tears; in one week all the peaceful, happy past would be ended, and she would be in the midst of the turmoil of the world. She gave a sigh to that happy past, and Nigel, seeing her profound emotion, was deeply touched by it.

"You shall not go without you really wish and desire it, Lynette," he said. "If you wish, I will go; I will take the girls and then return to you. I will do anything that pleases you."

"No," she answered. "It is only the shock of thinking that in one week's time the life that has been so unutterably happy to me will be ended."

"The life that is coming may be even brighter," he said; but Lynette shook her head gravely.

"It could never be that," she said. "The brightest part of it will be that I shall still have you."

So it was settled that in a week's time they should sail from Santa Carlos for London, and it is of this that Undine is

thinking on that moonlight night when she cannot sleep.

They are to go in a week's time. In a week's time she must either tell them about their marriage, or—or—and then her brain grew dizzy with a great idea—or go with them, and saying nothing about it.

At first the idea bewildered her—her face burned—her hot hands trembled—her heart beat. She repented so sorely of this mad, hasty marriage. The glamour that had fallen over her was all gone—the spell worked no longer. She saw and realized that she did not love him—that she had yielded to the passion and persuasion of his words without thought, almost without reason; yet when she remembered the pathos of that parting and the faint sobbing of the sea, her heart ached for him. How he loved her—how he worshipped her—how willingly he would have given his life for her. Oh, if he loved her less! If she could make up her mind to leave him without that torture of remorse. She could not sleep; she said to herself that she did not believe she should ever sleep again. It had been for so long a black horrible shadow, and now it had fallen—now it lay over her. A week's time she must either tell them, or go with them and keep her secret.

The moonlight night was so sweet and still—the moon shone bright as day—the shadows of the tall green houghs lay on the grass—the great red roses were still and motionless—the great trees spread out their boughs—the sweet, serene silence of the August night lay everywhere. Seldom has the moon looked down on a picture more beautiful than that of the lovely young face musing under its rays. So young, so lovely, yet burdened with such a terrible secret; her face so lovely yet so sad; it seemed as though she would one moment relent to him, and then she turned from the very thought of him with dislike. There was never so great a struggle in the mind of any woman. The idea that had come across her with the force of an electric shock, which had made her heart beat and her face burn—she wanted to examine it with coolness to see if it were feasible, and in the pale cool moonlight she laid it before herself.

If she kept her secret and went away with them, would it, by any possibility, ever be found out? Raoul L'Estrange would return in September; he would, of course, come straight to the farm and would find them all gone; he would make inquiries and would follow them—follow them to England, find them out and claim her; that would be a thousand times worse than if he claimed her here; it would make a greater sensation here; there would be only her mother, father, and Haidee here; over in England, in the position her mother would occupy, hundreds would know of it. Then she wondered if it would be possible for her so to manage that she should not know where they had gone. If she could do that, she would be saved.

She knew how much she had suffered; she knew how terrible the exertion and the ordeal had been by the sense of relief which came to her with that thought—oh, if it could but, might but! If she could but escape him, go away out of his life, and never see him again! If she could! and she raised her eyes to Heaven with a great tearless sob. If Heaven would but help her out of this dilemma, how good and how careful she would be, and she would be grateful all her life—all her life long. The great moral wrong did not strike her in that hour, all she thought of was how she could escape him, how she could go where he would never find her.

The white bright moon seemed to give her ideas; it was a great stake for which she was playing. If she could so manage as to prevent him or anyone else from knowing where they had gone she would be safe.

"To Europe" would be a vague answer to all inquiries; "to England" would be as vague. She could manage it, if her father gave the letters to her care, or ask her to write them; all would depend on that.

There was just the faintest glimmer of hope that she might escape him, and even that seemed to give her new life. She wondered if anyone else—any other girl had ever done anything so incredibly foolish?

(to be continued.)

Notice to Mariners

The New Fog Horn,

(OFF GALLANTRY)

now located North of Hunter's Island (Ile aux Chasseurs), at a distance of about 50 yards from the Shore, will play from the 1st of March next, every time FOG AND SNOW will make it necessary.

The Sound will last for Six Seconds, with an interval of One Minute between each blast. February 2nd, 1887, Lt.

TEA! - TEA!

Just received per steamer Caspian from London,

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Selling Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,

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ON SALE BY
T. & J. GRACE

360 Water Street,

Choice Flour.

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June 14

Jubilee Soap.

COLGATE'S SOAP—8-oz. bars, 100 in each box.

Colgate's Soap, 16-oz. bars—60 bars in each box
Jones & Co.'s No 1 Soap, 16-oz bars, 36 in each box
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Superior No 1 Soap, 16-oz bars, 18 each box
Superior No 1 Soap, 16-oz bars, 36 each box
Ivory Soap, 8-oz bars, 100 each box
Scotch Soap, 4-cwt boxes
Honey Scented Soap, 4-lb boxes, 4-oz tablets
Glycerine Scented Soap, 4-lb boxes, 4-oz tablets
Brown Windsor Scented Soap, 4-lb box, 4-oz tab.
Assorted Fancy Scented Soap, 4-lb boxes, 4-oz tab.
Assorted Fancy Scented Soap, 4-lb boxes, 2-oz tab.
F. S. Cleaver's Scented Soap, 3 tablets in each box

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,

may 25 290 Water-st., 43 & 45 Kings Road.

Minard's Liniment.



CURES—Rheumatism, Diphtheria, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Ear-ache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Group, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of Limbs, Contractions of Muscles, Piles, &c.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS.

STILL ANOTHER!

GENTS.—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is my great remedy for all ills; and I have lately used it successfully in curing a case of Bronchitis, and consider you are entitled to great praise for giving to mankind so wonderful a remedy.

J. M. CAMPBELL,

Bay of Islands.

Minard's Liniment is for sale everywhere.

PRICE - 25 CENTS.

may 18, 3m, 2w

JUST RECEIVED.

{ per steamer Austrian from }

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Part Spring Goods

—CONSISTING OF—

CHINA TEA SETS,

China Cups and Saucers, Plates, &c., &c.
Mustache Cups and Saucers,
Colored Dinner Sets,
White Granite Plates, Soup Plates,
Wash Basins, Glassware, &c.

Also, in stock, from former imports,

A CHOICE - ASSORTMENT

TO SELECT FROM.

J. B. & C. AYRE,

202, Water Street.

ap 18, 2m

THE COLONIST

Is Published Daily, by "The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company" Proprietors, at the office of Company, No. 1, Queen's Beach, near the Custom House.

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Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. B. BOWEN,

Editor of the Colonist, at John's Nfld.

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—DEALER IN—

Italian and American Marble & Soapstone.



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TABLE SPOONS & FORKS, DESERT SPOONS and Forks, Teaspoons of the finest White Metal—at reduced prices.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES, Engagement & Wedding Rings, Chains, Lockets, Brooches & Ear-rings, Studs and Scarf Pins, &c., &c.

GET YOUR WATCHES AND JEWELRY repaired and renovated at N. Ohman's, Atlantic Hotel Building.

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Fire Insurance Company,
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All classes of Property Insured on equitable terms. Prompt settlement of Losses.

M. MONROE.

ap 10, Agent for Newfoundland

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[ESTABLISHED A. D., 1809]

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1882:

I.—CAPITAL	
Authorised Capital.....	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....	500,000
II.—FIRE FUND.	
Reserve.....	£544,576 19 11
Premium Reserve.....	362,188 18 3
Balance of profit and loss act.....	67,895 12 6
	£1,274,661 10 8
III.—LIFE FUND.	
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....	£3,274,835 19 1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....	473,147 3 2
	£3,747,983 2 3
REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1882.	
FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.	
Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....	£469,075 5 3
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest.....	124,717 7 1
	£593,792 13 4
FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
Nett Fire Premiums and Interest.....	£1,157,073 14 0
	£1,750,866 7 4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

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Claims paid since 1862 amount to £3,461,563 stg.

FIRE INSURANCE granted upon almost every description of Property. Claims are met with Promptitude and Liberality.

The Rates of Premium for Insurances, and all other information may be obtained on application to

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The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y,
OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, January 1st, 1887	\$114,181,963
Cash Income for 1886	\$21,137,179
Insurance in force about	\$400,000,000
Policies in force about	\$130,000

The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.

No other Company has paid such LARGE DIVIDENDS to its Policy-holders; and no other Company issues so PLAIN and so COMPREHENSIVE A POLICY.

J. W. FITZPATRICK,

Travelling Agent.

A. S. RENDELL,

Agent, Newfoundland

Daily Colonist.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1887.

The Abuse of Encoring at Public Concerts.

They beat their chords, yet weld them not in one;
They wield their parts, but yet not jointed true;
Once more, once more the wandering straining
renew.

A thousand times once more the fractured tone.
Amid the throng he stands and works alone,
Low laboring to an end they may not view;
The form of sound long must he hack and hew,
Unrulier far than adamant stone.

No voice he mingles through the pealing choir.
No hand among the strings, breath in the reeds;
The discord into harmony he leads
By thwarting all attempt and all desire.

How oft he dragged them when they did aspire!
How deep he harrows, till their spirit bleeds!
What nothingness he makes their choicest deeds,
Waste of their verdure, ashes of their fire!
His touch they feel not but in check and blow:
Him and his work, when all is wrought they know.
E. F.

The practice of encoring singers or performers at our public concerts has become such an abuse that we feel induced to say a few words about it; and which we hope will be taken in the spirit in which they are intended. We do not anticipate that the abuse will be stopped by a single newspaper article; yet we expect to do something, at least, towards mitigating the evil. When a concert is announced it is fair to presume that the conductor or director is pretty sure of a number of singers or performers upon whom he can depend. He is acquainted, moreover, with the skill or talent of each to entertain or please an audience; or he knows how voices unsuitable for solo singing in large concert halls, can be harmonized for quartettes and choruses. He also understands the musical taste of the audience which will be, probably, in attendance. Knowing all this, he will arrange a programme which will please the audience for a couple of hours. He can see, in his mind's eye, what is required to do this; and plans out the evening's entertainment with all the taste, experience or good judgment he has at his command. If he be not interfered with, the concert is usually a success. The singers are not fatigued; the director is not worried; and the audience are not kept beyond a reasonable hour. Instead of permitting the director to work as he had carefully planned, the audience, or a small part of the audience, insist actually in taking his work out of his hands, by demanding that certain parts of his programme shall be repeated. They thus disarrange his work; and the result very frequently happens that the concert, which might otherwise have been a brilliant success, "drags its slow length along" till near midnight, and becomes a toil or a torture, instead of a pleasure to attend.

In order to fortify the position we take, we quote the opinion of a standard English musical authority on this subject:—Says the London Observer, "To the lovers of music the practice of encoring is objectionable. Protests have been made against the custom, but it prevails. Scarcely is the opera a month old, before it has been found necessary to complain of a glaring instance of encoring at Covent Garden. On the production of *Tannhauser* the overture was executed a second time. It is difficult to attach blame to a manager, who in allowing an overture to be repeated, is accommodating himself to the demands of his audience, but in the interests of music, managers and artists would act wisely in discouraging the practice. To repeat the overture to an opera is to spoil the effect intended; whilst to allow a song to be sung twice is to break the thread of the story and detract from the interest. What would admirers of the drama feel if *Othello* were interrupted to allow the leading actor to repeat the address to the senators! Yet, such a proceeding would be no more absurd than the breaking of the flow of an opera by encoring favorite melodies. People generally care little about the story of an opera, or *encores* would have never become common. It is a custom which lovers of music must desire to see abolished."

Singers and managers of concerts are sometimes as much to blame for the infliction of the *encores* of performances, as the unthinking, the unreasonable or the ill-mannered portion of an audience. Singers generally like to be encored as they regard it as a mark of appreciation. But they make a great mistake. *Encores* are not always a sure sign of merit on the part of the singer, or appreciation on the part of an audience. They are sometimes demanded on account of personal likes, and even dislikes; or because fun is desired to be made of some peculiarity in the style or manner of the performer. This we have seen done more than once at public concerts. Singers have been called out the second or third time in pure derision, which every one saw except the person derided. We have seen persons with cracked or peculiar voices cheered to the echo; and made the butt of an audience whilst persons, rendering some classical gem, in a creditable manner, would receive but a small measure of applause. It may be, moreover, that the former persons would retire highly elated with their "unbounded success," whilst the latter would feel mortified that they did not acquit themselves as well as they

had anticipated. When a programme is made out by a competent manager he arranges it so that it will produce a pleasing effect as a whole, and guards against it being tedious or wearisome. The invariable success of concerts given by professionals may be attributed to the fact that they always arrange a carefully selected programme, see that it is carefully rehearsed, and seldom or never permit it to be interfered with by allowing any part to be encored or repeated. There are, of course, exceptional cases where an *encore* of some particularly distinguished singer or performer might be allowed with good effect; but a director of tact and firmness would know how to manage in such a case without permitting the repetition of every piece on the programme, good, bad or indifferent.

The Late Mrs. Thos. O'Reilly.

The remains of the late Mrs. O'Reilly were conveyed to their final resting place, in Mount Carmel Cemetery, today at noon. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. M. A. Clancey, assisted by Father Brennan. The large concourse of people which conveyed the remains to the tomb, gave evidence of the high esteem in which the deceased was held by the community. The casket was profusely ornamented with floral offerings from Lady friends. Kind-hearted and generous to a fault her gentle influence will long be remembered. Deceased was the last surviving daughter of Mr. William Phoran, with whom, together with Mr. O'Reilly and family, we sincerely sympathize in their sad bereavement.—*Com.*

Placentia, Aug. 5.

"British Born" Reproduced.

"British Born" was played for the second time in the open air at the New Era Gardens last night. There were not so many present as on the former occasion, probably owing to attractions elsewhere, in the shape of berrypicking parties and other suburban enjoyments. An electric light placed in the back of the space which was enclosed for the audience, shed its light upon the stage. The light had been erected for the occasion and did not work very well, and grew dim in some of the best parts. "John Hope, the sterling British Born," was well personated by Mr. J. J. McFarlane. "Labon Brood," scoundrel of the piece, was played well by Mr. T. M. White. In the scene in which he finds himself confronted by the pistol in the hands of "Mary Hope," he was at his best. "George Seymour" received justice at the hands of Mr. P. J. O'Neil, and the inimitable Myler as "Fred Faggles," kept the audience laughing all through. Mr. P. Hickey, in the part of "Don Andre," sustained his role well. "Mary Hope" was played by Miss Sheppard, who, though not so much at home as on the Total Abstinence stage, was very good; but Miss Duke, as Nancy Treat, played better than ever before. Her accent is good and her pronunciation clear and sweet. She has also a very much better conception of her role than the average amateur.

THE LADIES' DOMESTIC MAGAZINE.

The Ladies' Domestic Magazine is the name of a new monthly periodical issued by the Domestic Publishing Company. It is edited by Mr. Charles Eekhoff, and printed by Mr. E. S. Thomas. The subscription price is \$1 a year, if paid in advance 50 cts. It will deal principally with fancy work, decorative and ornamental painting, cookery, floriculture, and such other matters as particularly interesting to women. The number before us contains several articles, hints and receipts useful for the household. Such a publication ought to be well sustained in Canada; and we can safely recommend it to any of our readers who may require a monthly periodical of this description.

LIBERAL ENGLAND.

Upon the return of hon. P. Collins, from his trip to the Old Country, he met a hearty reception from his friends in the United States. At a great assemblage in the Boston Theatre, on the 29th ult., he said the monarchy is a mere sign, but there is nothing for sale inside. The aristocracy stands for the present, so long as it is respectful to the commons; but as surely as we in the United States are governed by three co-ordinate powers—the legislative, executive and judicial—so surely is England governed by the house of commons, and the voice of the people is potent in the land. (Applause.) So my prediction is an early dissolution and a Liberal parliament in England and Home Rule for Ireland within the next two years. (Applause.) The time was when we spoke of England as against Ireland, but we can do so no longer. What there is in England today in power is not the representative of the heart, the conscience, the brains, the intelligence, or the interest of England. And I repeat it again in the other way: The brains, the heart, the intelligence, the conscience and the interests of England are to grant Home Rule to Ireland. (Applause.) England has become democratic. These people in power represent only the aristocracy, and they represent the landlord class in Ireland.

Mr. Parnell and his associates want a parliament as free as that of Australia to deal with the tariff and anything else (applause) in any way they please, without interference from England, from America, or any other power on the planet. (Applause.) If they want to deal with the tariff or anything else, they should be as free as Australia, Canada or the United States—as free as a bird.

The Nuns' Gift to the Queen.

Among the many gifts and tokens of loyalty presented to the Queen on the occasion of her jubilee, the offering made by the Roman Catholic convents of England deserves some notice. It consists of upwards of 700 dozen articles of clothing, worked by the nuns, for distribution among the poor, according to her Majesty's pleasure. The idea originated with the Abbess of the Franciscan Convent, Taunton, at whose invitation the other convents gladly joined in the undertaking. The articles of clothing were deposited in London in a warehouse kindly offered for the purpose by Mr. Henry Potter, 170 Old Kent road. A loyal address, beautifully illuminated, accompanied the offering. This address was presented by Cardinal Manning, through the Home Secretary to the Queen, who, besides formally acknowledging the receipt of the same, was graciously pleased to express her gratification at the offering, and through the Home Secretary notified to Cardinal Manning that he should direct the articles to be distributed among the poor, reserving some portion for poor Roman Catholics. His Eminence has judged that he could not better carry out Her Majesty's commands than by distributing the articles among the London poor. Accordingly he has handed over the larger portion to the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Rochester, who have kindly undertaken the distribution, and he has also reserved a portion for the poor Roman Catholics of Westminster and Southwark.

A SIGHT FOR THE GODS.

For some time past complaints have been made of young men bathing in the South Canal. After repeated warnings the practice was still kept up, and last night officer Paisley made a raid. The bathers skipped, leaving their clothes on the bank, and the officer gobbled the garments and brought them to the station.

A short time after the funny spectacle of numbers of barrels walking off attracted the passers-by. The barrels had legs and a head, and separated in the direction of the residences of the canal bathers.—*Lawrence American.*

DOCTOR TANNER, M. P. AND NOVELIST.

The literary event of the hour, says the Irish Times, is the announcement that Dr. Tanner is about to come out as a novelist. The City of London Publishing Company have in the press and will shortly publish, a romance by the member for mid-Cork, entitled "Gerald Grantley's Revenge." Expectation is on the tiptoe about the production. Public opinion which has given the doctor credit for a wide and versatile ability, appears to have omitted from its estimate the probability that he could perpetrate a work of fiction. Now that he has entered the arena as an imaginative writer there is quite a curiosity respecting his performance. It will be meteoric, we hear. This Gerald Grantley, according to the rumor, is the doctor himself, and the revenge he contrives to take upon the whole array of his enemies will considerably eclipse the brilliant vengeance of the Count of Monte Christo himself. "Gerald Grantley's Revenge" will be emphatically a tale of love and passion, more or less ludicrously spiced with a flavoring of politics, and the book is certain to be received and read with an interest all the greater for the "bold advertisement" which its author has made of himself.

DUKE OF KENT'S CHARACTER.

George III's. Weakest Son, though Eulogized by the Royal Family.

The Prince of Wales rarely makes a speech, says London Truth, without dragging in a laudatory allusion to his "beloved and lamented" sire, and now we actually find Prince Albert Victor bursting into irrelevant eulogies of his "revered great-grandfather, the Duke of Kent," of whom I apprehend, the young Prince's knowledge is what Lord Beaconsfield would have termed, "blundering and defective."

The Duke of Kent was a sly, manoeuvring personage, who passed his very restless life in contracting debts which his daughter paid 20 years after his death. The duke was principally remarkable after he was "emancipated," as the French would say, for his truly gargantuan appetite combining within himself the attributes of a gorging Jack and a guzzling Jimmy.

The Duke of Kent was by far the weakest of the sons of George III. in force of character and in intellectual power, and if he lived he would have been entirely under the Dominion of his wife, who was a cunning and a very mischievous intriguer until she was so unceremoniously shunt-

ed by the Queen, when her Majesty came to the throne, after which, being a sensible woman, she abstained from any sort of interference with public affairs.

People often speculated what would have followed the accession to the throne of Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, but it would have been worse if William IV. had been succeeded by the Duke and Duchess of Kent.

Correspondence.

The Editor of this paper is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Placentia, the Old French Capital.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—Just two hundred years ago was heard in this little town the joyful clanging of bells, for on the second of August, 1689, Monsignor Vallier, Bishop of Quebec, put the Franciscan Fathers into possession of their monastery, which was dedicated to our Lady of Angels. The bells rang joyously; the blue waves in the rhode lovingly rocked the French-Canadian ship which had brought the fathers over. The ship was bright and gay with bunting, and from her sides was discharged a farewell salute, as the boat with the missionaries rowed to the shore. We are not told the name of him who preached the dedication sermon, nor, in fact, any of the names, but I know that in the archives of Heaven they are written with a golden pen. A few years passed away quietly, and without any stir, save the building of the fort on Crivezcoeur. Each morning saw an officer, with a detachment of men, cross over to the work, and each evening saw them on the bright, blue waters of the harbor, returning home, after which they all would repair to the Franciscan chapel, and in common recite their prayers, asking God's blessing on the day they had spent, and beg his protection during the coming night. As I said before, there were peace and happiness in the little town for a few years, and then came English warships, firing not, indeed, joyous farewells to departing missionaries, but fierce and deadly volleys at Fort Louis, which stronghold they completely dismantled, and today there are remaining only a few stones of an inner and outer wall to mark the spot over which proudly floated the "Lily of France." In the struggle which followed we lose sight of the Fathers; in all probability they returned to Canada, and on the spot where stood their beautiful monastery, now stands a small building in which Church of England service is held once a year. The grain of mustard seed which was sown by the sons of St. Francis, and watered and nourished by the children of St. Patrick, has grown and flourished. About 150 years after the English had torn down the Franciscan monastery, the people raised up a beautiful convent and schools for the Presentation nuns. When the late Dr. Mullock, who had brought the sisters there, was opening the door for the first time to them, he turned to the Rev. Mother and asked, "To whom they would dedicate the convent?" She answered:—"To our Lady of Angels." Now, did not this seem like the direct work of Almighty God! The lady who made this answer had been only a few years out from Dublin; and had never heard of Placentia, much less that there had been a monastery there, until the day on which she had been chosen for the mission. And nobly this second house of Our Lady of Angels is doing its work. Although not filled with the eloquent sons of the seraphic saint, yet the gentle daughters of Nano Neagle are achieving wonders; and Placentia is likewise blessed in its pastor, the good and zealous Father Clancey. You have but to go there and look at the beautiful church he is building, and then you will know and feel that God has placed the right pastor in the right place, to build up and beautify an edifice worthy to be the habitation of His Adorable Presence.

Yours, etc.,
Placentia, Sept. 4. AVALONIA.

A Step in Right Direction.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—I was glad to see in your issue of Tuesday, 6th inst., a letter signed "Home Industry." I endorse every word he says with regard to lawyers monopolizing our house of assembly, and the sooner such an organization is started the better, for there are plenty of men to be found in St. John's east, well qualified to fill the seat now vacated by Sir Ambrose Shea. I can assure you, dear sir, that as quiet as the times are with regard to the coming election, the people are determined not to return any one this fall but a solid master mechanic or fisherman. We have plenty of them to choose our man from, whose names I won't mention until the organization is in working order.

Come, gentlemen of St. John's east, show some of the spirit of your forefathers, and call out some independent mechanic or fisherman who will honestly represent you in the assembly.

Yours truly,
St. John's, Sept. 7th HOYLESTOWN.

The highest point attained by the thermometer during the last twenty-four hours was 69; the lowest 45.

THE POLICE COURT.

[BEFORE HIS WORSHIP JUDGE PROWSE.]

There were three police cases before the court today. The first one was a charge against a banking captain from Holyrood. It seems that Sergeant Lacy's attention was drawn, last night, at 10.30, to Baine, Johnston's wharf, by loud shouting and screaming. He went down on Clift's wharf and crossed over to Baine, Johnston's. He found all the wharf-heads around were covered with men, who were saying that a number of bankers were fighting and mangling each other. Some of these were excited. The night was very dark, and the crowd thought some foul work was going on. The shouting and noise made them think so. The Sergeant boarded the vessel, but the crew cast her off. A line was then thrown ashore and the civilians hauled the vessel in again. The Sergeant leaped ashore, but in the scrimmage he had lost his stick. He succeeded in arresting the captain. He would prefer, had he force of police enough, to arrest the whole crew. The captain was fined but \$2.00 and let go. Mr. Murphy appeared for his defence. Two other cases of drunkenness were settled and the court adjourned.

The policemen who were at the fracas last night were talking about having warrants taken out for the rest of the crew. But if such be a bona fide intention, the vessel sailed this morning and the crew are not to be had.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The Allan steamer is hourly expected from Liverpool.

The steamer Portia will sail for Halifax a noon to-morrow.

The rumor round town concerning the loss of the steamer Nestorian is without foundation.

We welcome the letter of our new contributor, "Avalonia," and hope to hear from her frequently.

The members of the Total Abstinence boat club will assemble in full force tonight, as the annual meeting is to be held, and business of importance is to be transacted.

The steamer Portia will both bring and take away a mail for the remainder of the fall season. She will probably not this trip, owing to the mail being expected to go by regular steamer of the Allan line, about the same time that the Portia will sail.

The steamer Hercules will leave the wharf of M. Tobin, Esq., tomorrow morning, at ten o'clock, for Harbor Grace and Carbonear, and will continue the route—leaving here on Friday mornings—all through the fall season. If sufficient freight offers, the boat would call at other ports in Conception Bay.

Miss Fisher's concert at the Athenæum hall to-night cannot fail to be successful when the names of those taking part are considered. The best vocalists in the city, both ladies and gentlemen will assist. The concert will be under the management of Mr. Charles Hutton. The prices of admission will be forty and twenty cents. The concert will begin at 8 o'clock.

A double-tenement dwelling, occupied by Messrs. Wicks and Garland, on Lazy Bank, was, with its contents, destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The firemen from the three Wards were promptly present; but as the water does not extend to this comparatively newly built locality, nothing could be done beyond preventing the spreading of the fire to other houses in the neighborhood. The houses were insured.

The following are the names of those entered to run in the New Era Gardens this evening:—Thomas Linegar, A. O'Neil, James Raynes, Samuel Baird, Samuel Martin, Samuel Cowan, Richard Brien, Richard Rodgers, Thos. Jenkins, William Miller, Gerge Escott, Lawrence Griffin, William Cleary, Lawrence O'Neil. The race will start at 8 o'clock sharp. After the contest is decided the play of "British Born" will be produced, for which the price of admission will be ten cents. The admission to the race will be but five cents.

The members of the East Ward Fire Company held a sociable last night at their hall. Beside the members of the Fire Company there were present many old friends, making in all over fifty couples. The time was very much enjoyed and was kept up till dawn peeped in at the window. The Italian band (five instruments) supplied the music for the occasion. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with Chinese lanterns, mottoes, etc. The East End Fire Company must be congratulated on the success which always attends their re-unions. At the breaking up a vote of thanks was tendered to the managing committee of the evening, after which the National Anthem was sung.

DEATHS.

ROTHWELL.—Last night, Jessie Rennie, eldest daughter of Edward and Jessie Rothwell; aged 9 years and 10 months; funeral to-morrow at 11 a.m.